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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN			
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION			
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5	IN RE: AUTOMOTIVE PARTS			
6	ANTITRUST LITIGATION Case No. 19-cv-12262			
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9	MOTION TO ENFORCE END PAYOR SETTLEMENT AND STRIKE CONTRADICTORY AND IMPROPER STIPULATION			
10	BEFORE JUDGE SEAN F. COX			
11	All Parties Appearing Via Zoom Teleconference			
12	Thursday, September 15th, 2022.			
13				
14	APPEARANCES:			
15	FOR END PAYOR			
16	PLAINTIFFS: CHANLER ASHTON LANGHAM Susman Godfrey LLP			
17	1000 Louisiana Suite 5100			
18	Houston, TX 77002			
19	FOR ENTERPRISE FLEET			
20	MANAGEMENT: EMMA K. BURTON Crowell & Moring LLP			
21	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004			
22				
23				
24	David B. Yarbrough, CSR, RMR, FCRR			
25	Official Court Reporter (313) 234-2619			

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14		<u>EXHIBITS</u>	
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            Detroit, Michigan.
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            Thursday, September 15th, 2022
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            At or about 1:15 p.m.
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              THE CLERK OF THE COURT: The United States District
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     Court for the Eastern District of Michigan is now in session,
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     the Honorable Sean Cox presiding.
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               The Court calls case number 12-2311, In Re The
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     Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation and counsel, I need
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     appearances for the record, please?
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              MS. BURTON: Good afternoon, your Honor.
                                                         This is
12
     Emma Burton for Enterprise Fleet Management.
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              MR. LANGHAM: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is
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     Chanler Langham for the end payor plaintiffs.
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               THE COURT: Good afternoon. So Mr. Langham, do you
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     agree that Enterprise Fleet Management filed a timely claim?
17
     I'm not saying it's valid, a timely claim in advance of the
18
     June 18, 2020 claim filing deadline?
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              MR. LANGHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay, very good. How many entities are
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     out there that may be in a similar situation as Enterprise
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     Fleet Management?
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              MR. LANGHAM: So the stipulation at issue in the
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     motion addresses three of the largest fleet management
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     companies, umm, and Enterprise is also a large fleet management
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company. There, as far as I understand there have been claims
filed by about five fleet management companies. As far as I
understand --
         THE COURT: Those claims, these five companies are
kind of in a similar situation?
         MR. LANGHAM: Very similar situation. The only fleet
management company that I know of that has objected to the
stipulation is Enterprise Fleet Management.
         THE COURT: Okay. What I'm trying to determine is
this claim of Enterprise Fleet Management isolated or are there
potential entities that are the same or similar situation as
fleet management, Enterprise Fleet Management?
         MR. LANGHAM: So I'll back up a little bit, your
Honor. So there are a few companies that are fleet management
companies that are -- that would have been similarly situated
as Enterprise Fleet Management. If you recall, Class Action
Capital on behalf fleet management companies called Element,
ARI, Donlen, they filed a motion to enforce the settlement
agreement so that fleet management companies could participate
in the settlement. We worked out a stipulation with them --
         THE COURT: Right, right.
         MR. LANGHAM: -- and filed it --
         THE COURT: Right.
         MR. LANGHAM: -- and there's another fleet management
company that has contacted us and they have agreed to the terms
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of the stipulation as they are.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. LANGHAM: We attempted to do that with Enterprise
     Fleet Management which is represented by Crowell and Emma
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     Burton today. They objected and then filed the objection
     before you.
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              THE COURT: So what was my question to you?
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              MR. LANGHAM: The answer is yes.
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              THE COURT: So they are the only entity out there --
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     so they're more or less isolated. There aren't other entities,
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     fleet management companies or whatever out there that are in
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     the same situation as Ms. Burton's client that may make a
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     claim?
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              MR. LANGHAM: I see. There are no other fleet
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     management companies that object like Crowell's client,
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     Enterprise Fleet Management.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So potentially if there's a
18
     resolution between the end payors and Enterprise Fleet
19
     Management, it would be an isolated resolution and the end
20
     payors would not have to worry about claims coming in from
21
     entities in a similar situation as Enterprise Fleet Management
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     and saying hey, we're making the same claim as Enterprise Fleet
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     Management and you should settle our case just like you settled
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     Enterprise Fleet Management? That's not a -- from what you're
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     telling me that's not a, should not be a concern.
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MR. LANGHAM: As I currently understand it, there is
no other company that is taking the same position as Enterprise
Fleet Management so we would not have to have several different
hearings like this to resolve those issues.
         THE COURT: Okay and is that your understanding, Ms.
Burton?
         MS. BURTON: Thank you, your Honor. We had made a
proposal to end payor plaintiffs to try to resolve this issue.
We made that perfectly --
         THE COURT: You're not answering my question.
         MS. BURTON: Yes, sir.
         THE COURT: I'm trying to, you know, stick with my
question.
         MS. BURTON: If the question is am I aware of other
fleet management companies who may be similarly situated as
settlement class members who have raised objections to the
stipulation privately agreed to by end payor plaintiffs, I'm
not aware of any.
         THE COURT: So if we entered into a series of
negotiations, we wouldn't really have to worry about people
coming out of the woodwork making a claim similar to Enterprise
Fleet Management saying hey Judge, parties, you settled a claim
similar to this one, why won't you settle my claim? So that's
not really a concern?
         MS. BURTON: That's right, your Honor. If we look at
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     the, the largest and even the smaller fleet management
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     companies in the U.S. market, I think it's safe to say and
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     certainly the administrator would have visibility into those
     who have filed claims, but I think it's safe to say that I am
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     not aware of any that have raised any objection beyond
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     Enterprise Fleet Management and I'm not aware of any beyond
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     those that are parties to the stipulation reached with end
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     payor plaintiffs who may, as you say, come out of the woodwork.
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              THE COURT: Is that a fair analysis, Mr. Langham?
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              MR. LANGHAM: Yes, your Honor. We are not aware of
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     any other fleet management company that objects like Enterprise
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     Fleet Management.
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              THE COURT: So can we go off the record for a minute?
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              MR. LANGHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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              MS. BURTON: Yes.
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               (Off the record)
17
               (Resumed on the record)
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              THE COURT: Can you start your argument began,
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                   I apologize. Do you remember my question?
     Mr. Langham?
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              MR. LANGHAM: I do remember your question and I'm
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     also the respondent --
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              THE COURT: I know. I know exactly what your role
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     is. Let me phrase the question again. The issue is again
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     Enterprise Fleet Management, their claim was timely, it was in
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     advance of the June 8th -- 18th, 2020 claim filing deadline, so
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my question is why isn't Enterprise Fleet Management a member of the settlement class? How do they not have standing? I apologize, go ahead.

MR. LANGHAM: Thank you, your Honor. The end payor complaint settlement and plan of allocation make it clear that we only represent end payors and the end payors are those at the end the distribution chain. The complaint settlement and plaintiff allocation also make it clear that end payors are either purchasers or lessees of new vehicles, that is the end payor class so the end payer class never included entities higher up in the chain of distribution like auto dealers and lessors who purchased and then leased vehicles to our class members. Auto dealers of course are not end payors and fleet management companies are not end payors either, they are just like auto dealers who leased vehicles to end payors. That is why auto dealers are separately represented in their own class action and entered into separate settlement agreements.

Now the separate classes of indirect purchasers are important to avoid conflicts of interest regarding the passing on of damages. In an indirect purchaser case like this one with several levels in the distribution chain, end payer plaintiffs must show that damages were passed on to them. In opposing recoveries by end payors, fleet management companies lessors like Enterprise Fleet Management here and defendants can be expected to claim that the lessors absorbed all the

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damages and did not pass along any overcharges or damages to their customers. By contrast, end payer lessees who are the customers would argue that all the damages were passed along to them and none were absorbed by any lessors. This potential interclass conflict is what led us and the auto dealers to maintain separate classes for lessors and end payor lessees. Both cannot be included in the same class because their interest in proving pass-through damages are directly at odds with each other. For these reasons, the fleet management company that leases vehicles to its customers is indistinguishable from an auto dealer that leases vehicles to consumers. Neither is an end payor and neither has an incentive to argue damages were passed along to end payors. То the contrary, their interest is proving that no damages were passed along at all and that is why we are treating Enterprise Fleet Management and other fleet management companies as outside of the class, but still coming up with a stipulation that addresses the claims that they have filed and this is consistent with the end payor plan of allocation which only provides one claim per vehicle for a single end payor claimant. It was never contemplated that two persons could have a claim based on the very same vehicle. The plan of allocation which this Court has approved four times now has no provision for calculating claims where two persons in the distribution

chain submit claims based on the same vehicle. A multi-level

allocation formula has no place in our plan of allocation because only a single end payor is eligible for payment per vehicle. Without an allocation formula allowing duplicative claims based on the same vehicle would allow for double recovery. We strongly urge the Court to reject double recovery here which would dilute the claims of true end payors.

In the Navistar case cited by Crowell on page 12 of their brief, the settlements and plan of allocation there expressly contemplated that two persons could make a claim based on the same product and provided a formula for dividing recovery among purchasers of the same product. That's not our case. The end payor settlements and plan of allocation never contemplated more than one recovery for a single vehicle.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Burton.

MS. BURTON: Yes, your Honor?

THE COURT: Your response?

MS. BURTON: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to go back to where end payor plaintiffs Mr. Langham began and the suggestion that we, umm, Enterprise Fleet Management as a fleet management company are members of the dealership class. I want to start by pointing out that we had affirmatively reached out long ago to the claims administrator on class counsel and dealership and were told that we were not in fact members of the dealership class, that Enterprise including its fleet management business were members of the end payor class. We

thought it prudent at that time particularly because class counsel and the claims administrator in dealership and end payor were different and before any claim deadlines passed and because Enterprise Fleet Management had purchased over a million qualifying vehicles during this time period to confirm that with class counsel to the end payor class. We did that in 2019 and class counsel confirmed that fleet management companies who purchase vehicles and hold title to those vehicles when they are leased out to customers are members of the settlement class and end payor.

We don't qualify for claims in dealership. Fleet management companies who together purchased 10's of millions of vehicles during this time period are not members of the dealership class. The requirements in dealership require that you have a manufacturer's authorization to sell or lease vehicles at retail. That is not the business that fleet management companies are engaged in.

We don't have any claims -- I want to be very clear that Enterprise Fleet Management does not have any claims in dealership, we have not recovered any funds from the dealership settlement fund for any vehicles including the vehicles that we claimed in end payor and we are not members of the dealership class and that's certainly not a reasonable ground to exclude us from the class that we rightly belong in which is the end payor class.

End payor plaintiffs also started with the proposition that the end payor class includes both purchasers and lessees. We agree. Enterprise Fleet Management purchases vehicles. We purchase vehicles in order to lease them to our customers. We certainly don't resale those vehicles. The leases that we have for our vehicles which are vest customary for fleet management companies are very clear that Enterprise Fleet Management owns the vehicles, holds title to the vehicles. Their customers have use and possession only. These leases are not a sale. We are not excluded from the end payor class as resellers. I don't believe that class counsel is taking the position that fleet management companies are resellers and class counsel has also noted that, that fleet management companies —

THE COURT: So the motion is that there would be a double recovery. What's your response?

MS. BURTON: Yes, your Honor. The notion that both purchasers and lessees, umm, is squarely within the settlement class could recover on the same vehicle frankly is contemplated by the clear language of the settlement agreements. The parties were aware certainly back in 2019 that fleet management companies purchase vehicles for purposes of long-term leases. They knew that fleet managements companies intended to pursue claims to the end payor class. They nonetheless proposed a settlement class definition that includes both purchasers and

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Settlement notices were sent to flee the management
lessees.
companies and their customer lessees and the plans of
allocation clearly provide that class members who submit timely
and valid claims will share and share alike in a pro rata basis
of --
         THE COURT: So you're telling me that double recovery
was recognized by the end payors?
                      I certainly -- it was certainly
         MS. BURTON:
foreseeable that a claim could be filed to the same vehicle by
both the owner fleet management company and the customer
lessee. To the extent --
         THE COURT: I thought you said the end payors were
aware.
         MS. BURTON: Yes, sir. We corresponded with end
payors in 2019 to confirm fleet management inclusion in the
class and our interest in pursuing a claim to the end payor
class. Class counsel responded, confirmed our inclusion in the
end payor class and so certainly we're aware of both fleet
management's business model of purchasing --
         THE COURT: Specifically how were they aware that
they may incur double recovery?
         MS. BURTON: They were aware that fleet management
companies as the purchasers were intent to pursue claims to the
end payor class. In fact, they, they wrote that to the extent
that fleet management companies hold title to their vehicles
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during the entirety of their long-term leases, understanding
and appreciating that we lease these vehicles to customers,
that we were included in the class. It's reasonable to the
extent that the class definition also includes lessees, that
customer lessees would pursue claims to the end payor class.
         THE COURT:
                    So my question was, I think it was
specifically how were they aware.
         MS. BURTON: How were they aware that lessees would
pursue claims to the end payor class?
                     That they were open to double recovery
         THE COURT:
and they were -- and they recognized that and agreed to it.
         MS. BURTON: Well, I think it's fair to say that the
definition itself is clear to that, but I also think that if we
take a look at the plans of allocation, double recovery is not
a --
         THE COURT: Okay, you answered my question. All
right, Mr. Langham, anything in response?
         MR. LANGHAM: Yes, your Honor, briefly. Just to
point out that the letter that they say where the claims
administrators for auto dealers said were confirmed that
Enterprise Fleet Management company was not part of the auto
dealer class, if you look at the letter, it's the last exhibit
of their reply, it's 2207-4, that letter does not state
anything about lessors, leases or companies that lease vehicles
to end payors. It doesn't even reference Enterprise Fleet
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Management at all, talks about rental car companies and then in
2019 when we responded to a very general question from Crowell
which is --
         THE COURT: All right, okay --
         MR. LANGHAM: -- whether, about whether fleet
management companies who leased vehicles could submit claims,
we said depending on the facts, they might be able to do so.
We never said that FMCs were automatically entitled to claims,
but rather the claims would need to be considered on a
case-by-case basis. That remains our position today. At no
time did Crowell ask if both the FMC and its customers could
submit claims based on a single vehicle. Had Crowell asked
that question, we would have said absolutely not. We never
told Crowell that multiple claims based on single vehicle could
be filed nor did the claims administrator or anyone else acting
on behalf of end payors. Doing so --
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. LANGHAM: Yes, your Honor?
         THE COURT: I think I have what I need for now, okay?
         MR. LANGHAM: Thank you, your Honor.
         MS. BURTON: Thank you, your Honor.
         THE COURT: Let me review everything and hopefully
I'll come up with a decision shortly, okay?
         MS. BURTON: Thank you, your Honor.
         MR. LANGHAM: Thank you, your Honor.
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THE COURT: Thank you.
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               THE CLERK OF THE COURT: Court's in recess.
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               (Hearing concluded at 1:47 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T EI, David B. Yarbrough, Official Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages comprise a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, September 15th, 2022. 10/5/2022 /s/ David B. Yarbrough Date David B. Yarbrough, (CSR, RPR, FCRR, RMR) 231 W. Lafayette Blvd. Detroit, MI 48226